Replace the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Comparison instructions are always executed and always affect the flags. General-purpose flags (ACFs) are affected based on the condition code specified as part of the comparison instruction. Using condition combination, the previous state of the flags can be combined with the result of the condition code test specified by the current compare instruction. This approach allows complex conditions to be created without resorting to multiple branching. In Fig. 2B, CC stands for a condition code 202 such as Greater Than (GT) 206, Less Than (LT) 208, Equal (EQ) 204, or Less Than or Equal (LEQ) 207. The Compare (CMPcc) instruction 200 in Fig. 2A specifies the desired conditions CC, Fig. 2B, to be tested, the two source registers to be compared, the data type covering packed forms, and a Boolean combination specification field labeled ~~CComb~~ CCombo.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 22, with the following rewritten paragraph: PEC 9/5/06

--In SMIMD, a different VLIW can exist at the same VIM address which can then be executed in parallel for purposes of optimizing performance in different applications with varying needs for VLIW parallelism. For SMIMD code, the programmer specifies which arithmetic unit affects the flags when the VLIW is loaded as part of the Load VLIW (LV) instruction. This approach allows different PEs to have different units affect the flags. For SIMD code, the programmer specifies which unit affects the flags at execution time as part of the XV instruction. The XV instruction specification may override the unit specified in the LV